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On the *Dolichopodidae* fauna of Crimea (Diptera)

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Abstract: On the *Dolichopodidae* fauna of Crimea (Diptera). *Cesa News* 82: 1-13, 11 figs. New records of *Dolichopodidae* from the Crimean Republic of Ukraine, resulting from the recent expeditions and museum materials, are presented. Records of 29 species are provided, including 8 species new for the Crimea. A list of *Dolichopodidae* of the Republic is presented for the first time, including 66 species. Light micrographs of key characters of some species are included.

Key words: *Diptera*, *Empidoidea*, *Dolichopodidae*, fauna, Ukraine, Crimea, new records.

Introduction

The Crimean Peninsula is located on the northern coast of the Black Sea and on the western coast of the Sea of Azov. Most of Crimea has a temperate continental climate, except for the south coast where it experiences a humid subtropical climate, due to warm influences from the Black Sea. The Crimean Mountains were the main collection sites for the *Dolichopodidae* since the beginning of XX century.

The first contribution to the fauna of longlegged flies of Crimea was made by A. A. Stackelberg (1930) who recorded *Dolichopus excisus* Loew and *D. trivialis* Haliday (as *D.*

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cilifemoratus Macquart), based on the Collection of the Zoological Institute of the Russian Academy of Sciences, St. Petersburg, Russia (ZIN). V. I. Bukovskii collected soon (in 1930 and 1931) many Dolichopodidae in the Crimean Nature Reserve mainly, which were sent to Stackelberg for identification. Few records based on Bukovskii's collection were inserted by Stackelberg in his monograph (1933-1934) [for *Hercostomus rusticus* (Meigen), *H. fuscipennis* (Meigen) and *Poecilobothrus regalis* (Meigen)]. Bukovskii (1940a) gave a list of 21 Crimean Dolichopodidae species, which were identified by Stackelberg. He published also ecological notes on some species (Bukovskii, 1936, 1940b).

Later about 30 species were recorded from the Peninsula in numerous sparse faunistic and taxonomic papers (mainly by O. P. Negrobov and his disciples), and I. Grichanov (2007) mentioned in his review of East Mediterranean fauna 56 dolichopodid species for the Crimean Republic (*Dolichopus cilifemoratus* was in error recorded from Crimea in his checklist). Recently Negrobov et al. (2012) added *Dolichopus diadema* Haliday to the fauna, and Negrobov (2010) restored *Medetera meridionalis* Negrobov from synonymy, thus increasing the number of species to 58.

This paper presents new records for 29 Crimean dolichopodid species, eight of which are recorded from Crimea for the first time: *Dolichopus strigipes* Verrall, *Ethiomyia chalybea* (Wiedemann), *Hydrophorus brunnicosus* Loew, *Medetera diadema* (Linnaeus), *M. truncorum* Meigen, *Sciapus* cf. *glauescens* (Loew), *Syntormon denticulatus* (Zetterstedt) and *Vetimidrotites mediterraneus* (Becker). *H. brunnicosus* and *V. mediterraneus* are new species for Ukraine. The new records are resulting mainly from the ZIN expeditions. Information on world distribution for each species listed follows Grichanov (2003–2012). Type localities are provided and country lists are arranged alphabetically. Most specimens were dried and mounted on pins and placed in the museum drawers. All specimens collected by A. Przhiboro are placed in vials filled with 70% alcohol and housed in ZIN. Photos were made by the senior author of this paper.

Material examined and check list

Diaphorinae Schiner, 1864

Argyra Macquart, 1834

1. *Argyra argyria* (Meigen, 1824)

Distribution. Type locality: not given [probably Aachen]. Palaearctic: Azerbaijan, Greece (Crete), Moldova, Romania, S Russia (Adygea, Krasnodar), Ukraine (Chernovtsy, Crimea, Lviv, Uzhgorod), all Europe, Morocco, Tunisia, Canary Is.

2. *Argyra ilonae* Gosseries, 1989

Distribution. Type locality: Denmark. Palaearctic: Austria, Belgium, Czech, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Hungary, Italy, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Romania, Russia (Adygea, Kabardino-Balkaria, Karelia, Krasnodar, Leningrad, Mordovia, North Ossetia), Slovakia, Sweden, Switzerland, Ukraine (Crimea, Kharkiv), United Kingdom, ?«Yugoslavia».

3. *Argyra leucocephala* (Meigen, 1824)

Material. 1♂, Crimean southern coast, Kikineiz, 14.V.1927, Borovskii.

Distribution. Type locality: Germany: «Coin»; Austria: «Neusiedler See in Ungarn». Palaearctic: Algeria, Andorra, Austria, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Belgium, Bulgaria, Czech, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Hungary, Iran, Ireland, Israel; Italy, Latvia, Moldova, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Romania; Russia (Pskov, Leningrad, Moscow, Ryazan, Voronezh, Yaroslavl, Urals), S Russia (Adygea, Krasnodar), Slovakia, Sweden, Switzerland, Tunisia, Turkey, Ukraine (Chernovtsy, Crimea, Kharkiv), United Kingdom.

Chrysotus* Meigen, 1824*4. *Chrysotus cupreus* Macquart, 1827**

Distribution. Type locality: not given [North France]. Palaearctic: Romania, S Russia (Krasnodar), E Russia (Amur Region), Ukraine (Crimea); Europe.

5. *Chrysotus gramineus* (Fallén, 1823)

Distribution. Type locality: not given [Sweden]. Palaearctic: Armenia, Azerbaijan, Bulgaria, Georgia, Greece, Moldova, Romania, S Russia (Kabardino-Balkaria), Ukraine (Cherkasy, Crimea, Kharkiv, Kherson); Transpalaearctic species.

6. *Chrysotus laesus* (Wiedemann, 1817)

Distribution. Type locality: Germany: Kiel. Palaearctic: Armenia, Bulgaria, Georgia, Moldova, Romania, S Russia (Adygea, Dagestan, Krasnodar), Ukraine (Carpathiens, Cherkasy, Crimea); Transpalaearctic species.

Dolichopodinae* Latreille, 1809**Dolichopus* Latreille, 1796****7. *Dolichopus claviger* Stannius, 1831**

Distribution. Type locality: Germany: Hamburg. Palaearctic: Romania, S Russia (Alania, Karachai-Cherkessia, Kabardino-Balkaria, Krasnodar), E Russia (Tomsk Region, Altai, Krasnoyarsk Terr.), Ukraine (Cherkasy, Crimea, Kharkiv, Kyiv); all Europe.

8. *Dolichopus diadema* Haliday, 1832 (Figs. 1–2)

Material. 1♂, Crimea, Kerch distr., Opuk, Koyashskoe hypersaline lake (coastal lagoon), shore line, 8-9.VIII.2005, Przhiboro.

Distribution. Type locality: Ireland: Holywood. Palaearctic: Azerbaijan, Bulgaria, Greece, Israel, Romania, S Russia (Rostov), Turkey, Ukraine (Crimea, Odessa, Zaporizhzhya); Europe, China, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Mongolia.



Fig. 1. *Dolichopus diadema* Haliday, habitus

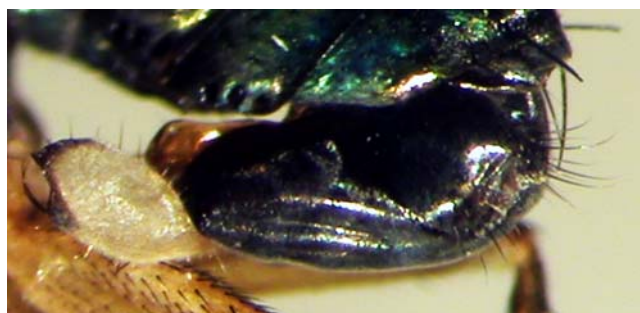


Fig. 2. *Dolichopus diadema* Haliday, details of hypopygium, left lateral aspect

9. *Dolichopus excisus* Loew, 1859

Distribution. Type locality: Germany: «in alien Theilen Deutschlands». Palaearctic: Abkhazia, Armenia, Bulgaria, Israel, Romania, S Russia (Kabardino-Balkaria, Krasnodar), Turkey, Ukraine (Crimea); Europe except North, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan.

10. *Dolichopus signifer* Haliday, 1832

Material. 3♂, Crimea, 23.V.1924, Kuznetsov.

Distribution. Type locality: Ireland: Roundstone Bay. Palaearctic: Afghanistan, Armenia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Azores, Belgium, Bulgaria, Czech, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Georgia, Greece incl. North Aegean, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Kazakhstan, Morocco, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Romania, Russia (Kabardino-Balkaria, Krasnodar, Rostov, Voronezh), Slovakia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Tajikistan, Turkey, Turkmenistan, United Kingdom, Ukraine (Crimea, Odessa), Uzbekistan.

11. *Dolichopus strigipes* Verrall, 1875 (Fig. 3)

Material. 1♂, 2♀, Crimea, Kerch distr., Opuk, Koyashskoe hypersaline lake (coastal lagoon), shore line, 8-9.VIII.2005, Przhiboro.

Distribution. Type locality: England: Fawley in Hampshire. Palaearctic: Bulgaria, Greece (North Aegean), Romania, Turkey, Ukraine (Crimea, Odessa, Zaporizhzhya); W & S Europe, Morocco. New for Crimea.

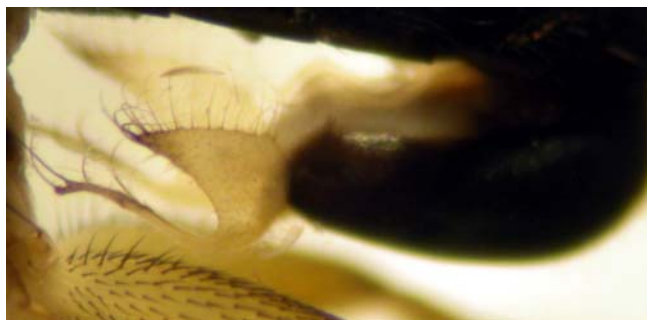


Fig. 3. *Dolichopus strigipes* Verrall, details of hypopygium, left lateral aspect

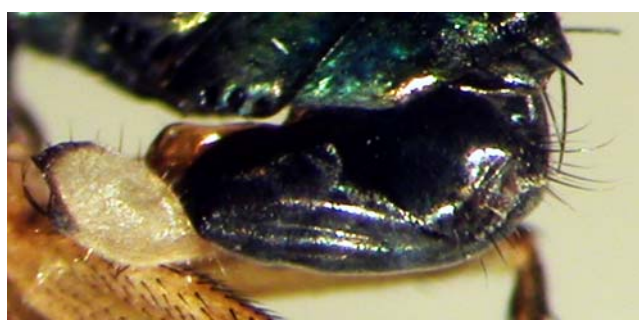


Fig. 4. *Dolichopus trivialis* Haliday, details of hypopygium, left lateral aspect

12. *Dolichopus trivialis* Haliday, 1832 (Fig. 4)

=*Dolichopus cilifemoratus* Parent, 1926 (and also auctt. after Parent, misident., nec Macquart, 1827; nec Stannius, 1831; nec Staeger, 1842)

Material. 1♂, Crimea, 3.VIII.1901, J.Wagner.

Remarks. A male examined was probably mentioned by Stackelberg (1930: 41, as *D. cilifemoratus*), representing the first dolichopodid species collected from the Crimea.

Distribution. Type locality: Ireland: Holywood. Palaearctic: Georgia, N Kazakhstan, S Russia (Alania, Kabardino-Balkaria, Karachai-Cherkessia, Krasnodar), Ukraine (Crimea, Kyiv), C & N Europe.

***Ethiomyia* Brooks et Wheeler, 2005**

13. *Ethiomyia chalybea* (Wiedemann, 1817)

Material. 1♂, Crimea, M. Salgir River valley, 4.VI.1924, Kuznetsov.

Distribution. Type locality: Germany. Palaearctic: Romania, Ukraine (Crimea, Kherson, Poltava); all Europe. New for Crimea.

***Gymnopternus* Loew, 1857**

14. *Gymnopternus assimilis* (Staeger, 1842)

Distribution. Type locality: not given [Denmark]. Palaearctic: Ukraine (Crimea, Kherson, Kyiv); "Caucasus"; Europe.

15. *Gymnopternus blankaartensis* (Pollet, 1991)

Distribution. Type locality: Belgium: West Flanders, Woumen, De Blankaart Nature Reserve. Palaearctic: Azerbaijan, Belgium, Czech Republic, France, Germany, Hungary, Netherlands, Sweden, Switzerland, Ukraine (Crimea), United Kingdom.

***Hercostomus* Loew, 1857**

16. *Hercostomus apollo* (Loew, 1869)

Distribution. Type locality: «Parnass, Griechenland» [Greece]. Palaearctic: Armenia, Greece, Iraq, Turkey, Ukraine (Crimea), Tunisia.

17. *Hercostomus chetifer* (Walker, 1849)

Material. 1♂, 1♀, Crimea, Alupka, 25.IX.1969, Negrobov.

Distribution. Type locality: England. Palaearctic: Azerbaijan, Greece incl. Crete, Georgia, Israel, Romania, S Russia (Adygea, Krasnodar), Turkey, Ukraine (Carpathians, Crimea, Uzhhorod); Europe, Algeria; Nearctic and Oriental Regions.

18. *Hercostomus fuscipennis* (Meigen, 1824)

Distribution. Type locality: Austria. Palaearctic: Austria, Czech, France, Germany, Hungary, Italy, N Kazakhstan (Karaganda), ?Macedonia, Poland, Romania, S Russia (Krasnodar, Rostov, Stavropol), E Russia (Khabarovsk), Slovakia, Spain, Ukraine (Crimea, Dnepropetrovsk), ?«Yugoslavia».

19. *Hercostomus gavarniae* Parent, 1927

Material. 4♂, Crimea, Angarskii pass, 7, 29.VIII.1971, Kasparyan; 1♂, Crimea, Alushta distr., Generalskoe, 14.VIII.1971, Kasparyan.

Distribution. Type locality: Cirque de Gavarnio (Pyrénées). Palaearctic: France, Romania, Ukraine (Crimea) [lost by Russia as a result of frontier reconsideration in 1954].

20. *Hercostomus nigriplantis* (Stannius, 1831) (Fig. 5)

Material. 1♂, Crimean Nature Reserve, 23.VII.1938, Bukovskii; 1♀, Crimea, Alushta distr., Generalskoe, 18.VIII.1971, Kasparyan.

Distribution. Type locality: Germany: Potsdam, Berlin. Palaearctic: Armenia, Georgia, Moldova, Romania, S Russia (Kabardino-Balkaria, Krasnodar), E Russia (Buryatia), Ukraine (Crimea, Ternopil, Poltava, Kyiv, Kharkiv); Europe.

21. *Hercostomus rusticus* (Meigen, 1824)

Material. 1♀, Crimea, Chatyrdag, 17.VII.1901, J.Wagner; 4♂, Crimean Nature Reserve, 25.VIII.1930, Bukovskii; 1♂, Crimean Nature Reserve, 16.VII.1936, Geptner; 4♂, 2♀, Crimean Nature Reserve, 700 m, 29.VIII.1939, Grunin.

Distribution. Type locality: not given. Palaearctic: Abkhazia, Armenia, Austria, Belarus, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, ?Croatia, Czech, Estonia, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Italy, N Kazakhstan, Macedonia, Mongolia, Netherlands, Poland, Romania, Russia (Blagoveshchensk, Buryatia, Dagestan, Kabardino-Balkaria, Krasnodar, Krasnoyarsk, Omsk, Samara, Yakutia), Slovakia, ?Slovenia, Spain, Switzerland, Ukraine (Crimea, Poltava), ?«Yugoslavia».

Poecilobothrus* Mik, 1878*22. *Poecilobothrus nobilitatus* (Linnaeus, 1767)**

Distribution. Type locality: not given. Palaearctic: Armenia, Bulgaria, Romania, S Russia (Krasnodar), Ukraine (Crimea); Europe.

23. *Poecilobothrus regalis* (Meigen, 1824) (Figs. 6–8)

Material. 1♂, 17♀, Simferopol, 7–10.VI.1911, Pavlovskii.

Distribution. Type locality: not given. Palaearctic: Azerbaijan, Bulgaria, Georgia, Greece incl. North Aegean Is., Romania, S Russia (Kabardino-Balkaria, Krasnodar, Rostov, Stavropol'), Turkey, Ukraine (Crimea, Kherson, Odessa); C & S Europe, Iran, Uzbekistan.

Sybistroma* Meigen, 1824*24. *Sybistroma obscurella* (Fallén, 1823)**

Material. 39♂♀, Crimea, Mt. Mangup, larger spring near top, 3.VIII.2005, Przhiboro.

Distribution. Type locality: Sweden: «Esperod Scan». Palaearctic: Abkhazia, Czech, Denmark, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Netherlands, Romania, S Russia (Adygea, Krasnodar), Sweden, United Kingdom, Ukraine (Crimea), ?«Yugoslavia».

Tachytrechus* Haliday, 1851*25. *Tachytrechus notatus* (Stannius, 1831)**

Distribution. Type locality: Germany: Hamburg. Palaearctic: Abkhazia, Armenia, Austria, Belgium, ?Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, ?Croatia, Czech, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece incl. Crete, Hungary, Iran, Ireland, Italy, Israel, ?Macedonia, Morocco, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Romania, S Russia (Kabardino-Balkaria, Krasnodar), Russia (Yakutia), Slovakia, ?Slovenia, Spain incl. Canary Is., Sweden, Switzerland, Syria, Turkey, Turkmenistan, United Kingdom, Ukraine (Crimea), ?«Yugoslavia».



Fig. 5. *Hercostomus nigriplantis* (Stannius), habitus



Fig. 6. *Poecilobothrus regalis* (Meigen), habitus

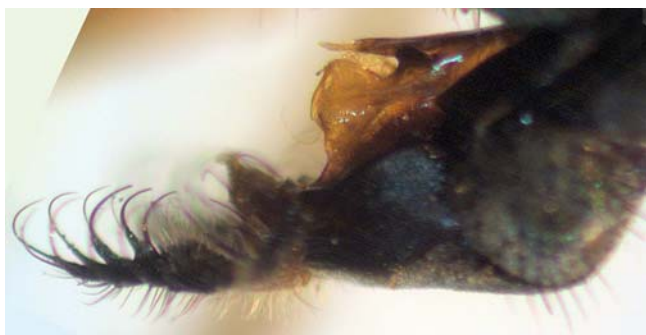


Fig. 7. *Poecilobothrus regalis* (Meigen), details of hypopygium, left lateral aspect



Fig. 8. *Poecilobothrus regalis* (Meigen), details of hypopygium, dorsal aspect

***Hydrophorinae* Lioy, 1864**

***Aphrosylus* Haliday, 1851**

26. *Aphrosylus venator* Loew, 1857 (Figs. 9–11)

Material. 1♂, 1♀; Ukraine: Sevastopol, 3.IX.2012, Grichanov.

Remarks. The flies were collected at sea coast on stones covered with seashells.

Distribution. Type locality: Italy: «An den Kuesten Italiens». Palaearctic: Bulgaria, Ukraine (Crimea), ?«Yugoslavia», Hungary, Italy, France, Madeira, Selvagens Is., Spain.



Fig. 9. *Aphrosylus venator* Loew, female habitus

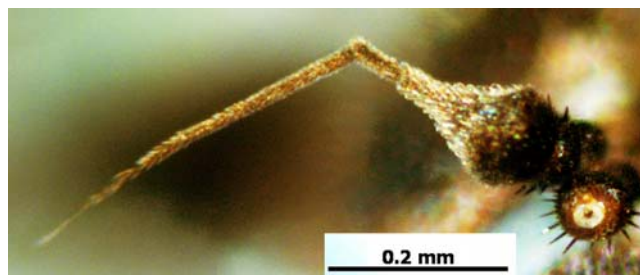


Fig. 10. *Aphrosylus venator* Loew, male antenna, lateral aspect

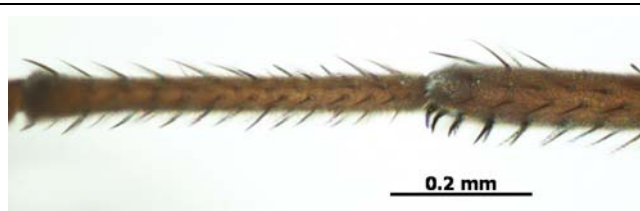


Fig. 11. *Aphrosylus venator* Loew, male mid basitarsus and apex of mid tibia, lateral aspect

***Hydrophorus* Fallén, 1823**

27. *Hydrophorus balticus* (Meigen, 1824)

Material. 3♂, 5♀, Crimean Nature Reserve, Sukhaya Alma River (on grass along bank), 17-20.VII.1969, Rybina; 4♂, Crimea, Donuzlav, Verkhov'e (grass at water), 24.VII.1969, Rybina; 1♂, Crimea, Donuzlav (reed), 23.VII.1969, Rybina.

Distribution. Type locality: Germany: Hamburg. Palaearctic: Azerbaijan, Bulgaria, Cyprus, Georgia, Greece, Israel, Romania, S Russia (Alania, Kabardino-Balkaria, Karachai-Cherkessia, Krasnodar), Turkey, Ukraine (Odessa, Crimea); Transpalaearctic species.

28. *Hydrophorus brunnicosus* Loew, 1857

Material. 1♂, Crimean Nature Reserve, early September, 1939, Grunin.

Distribution. Type locality: Poland: Poznan. Palaearctic: Austria, Belarus, Estonia, Finland, Sweden, Poland, Russia (Leningrad, Yaroslavl, Moscow, Ryazan, Lipetsk, Voronezh, Orenburg, NW Siberia, Krasnoyarsk, Yakutia), Ukraine (Crimea). New for Crimea and Ukraine.

29. *Hydrophorus callostomus* Loew, 1857

Material. 3♂, Angarskii pass, Fagus forest, 29.VIII.1971, Kasparyan; 2♂, Crimea, Alushta, Generalskoe env., 18.VIII.1971, Kasparyan; 4♂, Crimean Nature Reserve, early September, 1939, Grunin; 11♂, Crimean Nature Reserve, 25.IX.1969, Negrobov; 3♀, Crimean Nature Reserve, 12-26.VII.1936, Geptner; 1♀, Crimean Nature Reserve (at water on stones), 31.VIII.1940, Grunin.

Distribution. Type locality: Russia: Siberia. Palaearctic: Armenia, S Russia (Adygea, Dagestan, Krasnodar), E Russia (Siberia), Ukraine (Carpathiens, Crimea); Europe, «Middle Asia».

30. *Hydrophorus praecox* (Lehmann, 1822)

Material. 1♂, 1♀, Crimea, Kerch distr., Opuk, near Koyashskoe hypersaline lake (coastal lagoon), at light, 9-12.VIII.2005, Przhiboro; 5♂, 2♀, same lake, shore line, adults reared 18.VIII-14.X.2005 from larvae collected with substratum 8-12.VIII.2005, Przhiboro; 7♂, 6♀, same locality, 8-12.VIII.2005, Przhiboro; 8♂, 7♀, same data but 3-6.V.2007; 7♂, 7♀, same data but 2.V.2008; 1♀, Crimea, Kerch distr., Kirkoyashskoe salt lake near vill. Mar'evka, shore line, adult reared 14.X.2005 from substratum collected 7.VIII.2005, Przhiboro; 4♂, 4♀, same locality, 7-10.VIII.2005, Przhiboro.

Distribution. Type locality: Germany: Hamburg. Palaearctic: Abkhazia, Azerbaijan, Bulgaria, Cyprus, Egypt, Georgia, Greece (Crete, North Aegean), Iraq, Israel, Romania, S Russia (Kabardino-Balkaria, Krasnodar, Stavropol'), Turkey, Ukraine (Crimea, Kherson, Odessa); Palaearctic, Afrotropical, Oriental Regions, Australia, Oceania, New Zealand.

Liancalus* Loew, 1857*31. *Liancalus virens* (Scopoli, 1763)**

Distribution. Type locality: not given [«Camioliae indigena», ?«Yugoslavia»]. Palaearctic: Abkhazia; Azerbaijan, Bulgaria; Cyprus; Georgia; Greece incl. Crete; Israel; Romania; S Russia: Krasnodar; Turkey; Ukraine (Crimea); Europe, Algeria, Madeira, Morocco, Tunisia, S Kazakhstan, Tajikistan, Kyrgyzstan.

Orthoceratium* Schrank, 1803*32. *Orthoceratium lacustre* (Scopoli, 1763)**

Distribution. The species is confined to a coastal band along Western Europe and the Mediterranean, being also recorded from the coasts of the Caspian Sea in the Caucasus and at the Indian Ocean coast in East Africa. In Azerbaijan, it reaches the foothills of the Talysh Mountains. Type locality: not given [«Camioliae indigena», ?«Yugoslavia»]. Palaearctic: Algeria, Austria, Azerbaijan, Belgium, Bulgaria, Cyprus, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece incl. North Aegean, Ireland, ?Israel, Italy, Madeira, Netherlands, Portugal, Spain, Tunisia, Ukraine (Crimea), United Kingdom, «Yugoslavia»; Afrotropical: Tanzania

Scellus* Loew, 1857*33. *Scellus notatus* (Fabricius, 1781)**

Distribution. Type locality: England: «Angliae floribus». Palaearctic: Bulgaria, Greece incl. Crete and North Aegean, Romania, S Russia (Krasnodar), Ukraine (Crimea); Europe, NW Siberia.

34. *Scellus spinimanus* (Zetterstedt, 1843)

Distribution. Type locality: Scandinavia. Palaearctic: Ukraine (Crimea), N & C Europe, N Ural, NE Siberia, Mongolia; Nearctic: Alaska, Newfoundland, Manitoba, Northwest Terr., Yukon.

Thinophilus* Wahlberg, 1844*35. *Thinophilus flavipalpis* (Zetterstedt, 1843)**

Material. 3♂, 2♀, Crimea, Kerch distr., Opuk, Koyashskoe hypersaline lake (coastal lagoon), shore line, 12.VIII.2005, Przhiboro; 1♂, 1♀, same locality, adults reared 31.VIII-13.IX.2005 from larvae collected on 12.VIII.2005, Przhiboro; 1♂, 1♀, same locality, adults reared 7.VIII.2007 from larvae collected 2.V.2007, Przhiboro; 3♂, 2♀, Crimea, Kerch distr., Kirkoyashskoe salt lake near vill. Mar'evka, shore line, 7-10.VIII.2005, Przhiboro; 1♂, 2♀, same locality, adults reared ca. 7.VIII-15.IX.2007 from larvae collected 4.V.2007, Przhiboro.

Distribution. Type locality: Sweden: Gottlandia, Bursviken. Palaearctic: Austria, Azerbaijan, Belgium, Bulgaria, N China, Czech, Denmark, Egypt, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece (Crete, North Aegean), Hungary, Israel, Italy, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Moldova, Mongolia, Morocco, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Romania, S Russia (Astrakhan, Krasnodar, Rostov), Spain, Sweden, Syria, United Kingdom, Ukraine (Crimea, Kherson, Odessa), «Yugoslavia»; Oriental: China.

36. *Thinophilus ruficornis* (Haliday, 1838)

Material. 3♂, 3♀, Crimea, Kerch distr., Opuk, Koyashskoe hypersaline lake (coastal lagoon), shore line, 8-12.VIII.2005, Przhiboro; 1♂, same locality, adult reared 31.VIII.2005 from larva collected 12.VIII.2005, Przhiboro; 1♂, 1♀, same locality, adults reared 20.V and 10.IX.2007 from larvae collected 2.V.2007, Przhiboro; 2♂, same locality, 3.V.2007, Przhiboro.

Distribution. Type locality: England: Tarbert. Palaearctic: Azerbaijan, Bulgaria, Romania, S Russia (Kabardino-Balkaria, Rostov, Siberia), Ukraine (Crimea, Kherson, Odessa); all Europe, China, N Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Mongolia.

Medeterinae Lioy, 1864**Medetera Fischer von Waldheim, 1819****37. *Medetera diadema* (Linnaeus, 1767)**

Material. 1♂, Crimea: Sevastopol, 14.IX.2012, Grichanov; 1♂, Crimea: Ai-Petri, 12.IX.2012, Grichanov.

Distribution. Type locality: Europe. Palaearctic: Abkhazia; Algeria, Austria; Belarus (Minsk, Grodno), Belgium, Bulgaria, Czech, Denmark, Egypt, Estonia, France, Germany, Greece incl. Crete and North Aegean, Hungary, Israel, Italy, N Kazakhstan, «Middle Asia», Latvia, Netherlands, Poland, Romania, Russia (Adygea, Krasnodar, Leningrad, Lipetsk, Moscow, North Ossetia, Rostov, Samara, Voronezh, Orenburg), E Russia (Altai), Slovakia, Spain, Sweden, Tunisia, Turkey, United Kingdom, Ukraine (Carpathians, Crimea, Kharkiv, Kherson, Odessa), «Yugoslavia»; Nearctic: Washington, California, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Connecticut, New Jersey, Rhode Island. New for Crimea.

38. *Medetera flavipes* Meigen, 1824

Material. 2♂, 1♀; Ukraine: Sevastopol, 14 and 15.IX.2012, Grichanov; 3♂, Crimea, Yalta env., Nikitskii Botanical Garden, 20.VII.1966, park, Carpinus trunk, Negrobov.

Distribution. Type locality: not given. Palaearctic: Algeria, Azerbaijan, Belgium, Canary Is., Czech, Egypt, France, Germany, Greece incl. Crete, North Aegean and Rhodes, Israel, Italy, Malta, Morocco, Poland, Portugal, S Russia (Krasnodar), Spain, Syria, Turkey, United Kingdom, Ukraine (Crimea), «Yugoslavia».

39. *Medetera glaucella* Kowarz, 1877

Distribution. Type locality: «Gorz»; «Krain, Slazburg und OberOsterreich, Kasan bei Orsova» [Austria; Italy; Romania]. Palaearctic: Romania; Ukraine (Crimea); S & C Europe, Ural.

40. *Medetera impigra* Collin, 1941

Distribution. Type locality: England: Hants. Palaearctic: S Russia (Alania, Karachai-Cherkessia, Krasnodar), E Russia (Novosibirsk Region, Sayan Mnt.), Ukraine (Crimea, Uzhgorod); Europe.

41. *Medetera jacula* (Fallén, 1823)

Material. 2♀, Crimea, Mt. Mangup, larger spring near top, 3.VIII.2005, Przhiboro.

Distribution. Type locality: Sweden: Scania. Palaearctic: Armenia, Azerbaijan, Georgia, Romania, S Russia (Alania, Kabardino-Balkaria, Krasnodar, Rostov, Stavropol'), E Russia (Altai, Buryatia, Urals), Turkey, Ukraine (Crimea, Kharkiv, Kherson, Luhansk, Odessa, Poltava); all Europe, Tunisia, N Kazakhstan.

Remarks. Most records from the Mediterranean Region may belong to *M. meridionalis* (a phenotype of *M. jacula* according to Grichanov, 2002).

42. *Medetera meridionalis* Negrobov, 1967

Distribution. Type locality: Russia: Voronezh, near Novokhopersk river. Palaearctic: Armenia, Azerbaijan, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Russia (Altai, Krasnodar, Orenburg, Penza, Rostov, Taganrog, Volgograd, Voronezh), Ukraine (Crimea, Lugansk, Odessa, Poltava).

43. *Medetera micacea* Loew, 1857

Distribution. Type locality: not given [Europe]. Palaearctic: Bulgaria, Israel, Romania, S Russia (Krasnodar), E Russia (Omsk, Yakutia), Turkey, Ukraine (Cherkasy, Crimea); Europe, China, Kazakhstan, Mongolia, Uzbekistan.

44. *Medetera mixta* Negrobov, 1967

Distribution. Type locality: Russia: Atai vil., Evpatoriya distr., Crimea. Palaearctic: Bulgaria, Czech, S Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Moldova, Mongolia, Romania, S Russia (Krasnodar, Rostov), C Russia (Bashkortostan, Lipetsk, Voronezh), Slovakia, Ukraine (Crimea, Kherson, Odessa), Tajikistan.

45. *Medetera pallipes* (Zetterstedt, 1843)

Distribution. Type locality: Scania, «in Ostrog ad Wadstena; Botnia orientali ad Johannis Ro prope Tormea» [Sweden; Denmark]. Palaearctic: Egypt, Georgia, Greece (Crete), Israel, Romania, S Russia (Kabardino-Balkaria, Krasnodar, Stavropol'), Ukraine (Crimea, Kherson); Europe.

46. *Medetera perfida* Parent, 1932

Distribution. Type locality: Austria: Solden, Otztal. Palaearctic: Austria, Belgium, France, Germany, Israel, Ukraine (Crimea, Kherson), «N Caucasus».

47. *Medetera plumbella* Meigen, 1824

Distribution. Type locality: Germany: Berlin. Palaearctic: Armenia, Israel, Ukraine (Crimea), Europe, China, Kazakhstan, E Russia (Irkutsk).

48. *Medetera signaticornis* Loew, 1857

Distribution. Type locality: ?Germany. Palaearctic: S Russia (Krasnodar), E Russia (Novosibirsk, Tuva, Vladivostok), Ukraine (Crimea, Carpathia); Europe; Mongolia, Japan; Nearctic Region.

49. *Medetera taurica* Negrobov, 1972

Distribution. Type locality: Ukraine: Crimea, Nikitskii Botanical Garden. Palaearctic: Ukraine (Crimea).

50. *Medetera tenuicauda* Loew, 1857

Distribution. Type locality: not given. Palaearctic: Greece incl. Crete, S Russia (Kabardino-Balkaria, Rostov, Stavropol'), Ukraine (Crimea, Kherson); Europe.

51. *Medetera truncorum* Meigen, 1824

Material. 1♀; Ukraine: Sevastopol, 14.IX.2012, Grichanov.

Distribution. Type locality: Germany: Hamburg. Palaearctic: Algeria, Austria, Azerbaijan, Belgium, Czech, Croatia, Denmark, Egypt, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Israel, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal incl. Azores, Russia (Krasnodar, Yakutia), Slovakia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, United Kingdom, Ukraine (Crimea, Kharkiv), «Yugoslavia»; Nearctic: British Columbia, Wyoming, Oregon. New for Crimea.

Systemus* Loew, 1857*52. *Systemus scholtzi* (Loew, 1850)**

Distribution. Type locality: «Schlesien, Legenau in der Grafschaft Glatz» (Poland). Palaearctic: Romania, S Russia (Krasnodar), Ukraine (Crimea); Europe, Turkmenistan, Tajikistan.

Neurigoninae* Aldrich, 1905**Neurigona* Rondani, 1856****53. *Neurigona pallida* (Fallén, 1823)**

Distribution. Type locality: Sweden: Scania [= Skane]. Palaearctic: Austria, Belarus, Belgium, Czech, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Romania, S Russia (Karachai-Cherkessia, Rostov), Russia (Karelia, Khantia-Mansia, Krasnoyarsk, Leningrad, Samara, Tomsk, S Ural), Slovakia, Sweden, Switzerland, Ukraine (Crimea), United Kingdom.

Peloropecodinae* Robinson, 1970**Vetimicrotes* Dyte, 1980****54. *Vetimicrotes mediterraneus* (Becker, 1918)**

Material. 1♀; Crimea, Kerch distr., Kirkoyashskoe salt lake near vill. Mar'evka, shore line, 7.VIII.2005, Przhiboro.
Distribution. Type locality: "Insel Brioni bei Pola und auf Korfu" [Croatia; Greece]. Palaearctic: Albania, Bulgaria, Croatia, Greece, Ukraine (Crimea). New for Crimea and Ukraine.

Rhaphiinae* Bigot, 1852**Rhaphium* Meigen, 1803****55. *Rhaphium appendiculatum* Zetterstedt, 1849**
=*Rhaphium macrocerum* (Parent, 1925) (misident., nec Meigen, 1824, nec Zetterstedt, 1843)

Distribution. Type locality: Sweden: Scania ad Esperod. Palaearctic: Abkhazia, Afghanistan, Algeria, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bulgaria, Czech, Denmark, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iran, Ireland, Italy, Morocco, Netherlands, Poland, Romania, Russia (Adygea, Alania, Krasnodar, Leningrad, Moscow, Pslov, Ural), Slovakia, Spain, Sweden, Turkey, United Kingdom, S Ukraine (Crimea), «Middle Asia»; Afrotropical: St. Helena (?introduced).

56. *Rhaphium commune* (Meigen, 1824)

Distribution. Type locality: ?Germany: ?Aachen. Palaearctic: Romania, S Russia (Krasnodar), E Russia (Kamchatka, Khabarovsk, Yakutia), Ukraine (Crimea); Europe; Nearctic: N America.

57. *Rhaphium discigerum* Stenhammar, 1851

Distribution. Type locality: Sweden: «Haradshammar, Ostergothland». Palaearctic: Romania, S Russia (Krasnodar), Ukraine (Crimea); C and S Europe, Kyrgyzstan.

58. *Rhaphium laticorne* (Fallén, 1823)

Distribution. Type locality: Sweden. Palaearctic: Bulgaria, Romania, S Russia (Krasnodar), E Russia (Altai), Turkey, Ukraine (Crimea); all Europe, «Middle Asia».

Sciapodinae* Becker, 1917**Sciapus* Zeller, 1842****59. *Sciapus* cf. *glaucescens* (Loew, 1856)**

Material. 1♀, Ukraine: Sevastopol, 5.IX.2012, Grichanov.

Remark. *Sciapus* is an unrevised genus in the Mediterraneans. The female collected keys to a group of closely related species (Grichanov, 2007), of which *S. glaucescens* is the most probable species. The genus is new for Crimea.

Distribution. Type locality: Egypt. Palaearctic: Azores, Bulgaria, Croatia, Egypt, Israel, Italy, Madeira.

Sympycninae* Aldrich, 1905**Campsicnemus* Haliday, 1851****60. *Campsicnemus curvipes* (Fallén, 1823)**

Material. 1♂, Crimea: Ai-Petri, 12.IX.2012, Grichanov; 2♂, Crimean Nature Reserve, grass at lake shore, 25.IX.1969, Negrobov; 4♂, Crimean Nature Reserve, Zubrovaya clearing, deciduous forest, 14.VII.1969, Rybina, 1♂,

Crimean Nature Reserve, Sukhaya Alma River (on grass along bank), 20.VII.1969, Rybina; 1♂, Crimean Nature Reserve, Sukhaya Alma River (marsh), 20.VII.1969, Rybina.

Distribution. Type locality: not given. Palaearctic: Abkhazia, Algeria, Armenia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Azores, Belarus, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canary Is., Czech, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece incl. Crete, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Luxembourg, ?Macedonia, Madeira, Morocco, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Romania, Russia (Adygea, Alania, Dagestan, Kabardino-Balkaria, Kaluga, Karelia, Karachai-Cherkessia, Stavropol, Krasnodar, Krasnoyarsk, Leningrad, Moscow, Pskov, Ryazan), Slovakia, ?Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, Ukraine (Crimea, Odessa), United Kingdom, «Yugoslavia».

***Sympycnus* Loew, 1857**

61. *Sympycnus pulicarius* (Fallén, 1823)

=*Sympycnus annulipes* (Meigen, 1824)

Material. 1♂, Crimea, Novo-Aleksandrovka env., 19.VI.1924, Kuznetsov; 1♀, Crimea, Crimean Nature Reserve, 25.IX.1969, Negrobov.

Distribution. Type locality: not given [Sweden]. Azerbaijan, Bulgaria, Greece incl. North Aegean, Romania, S Russia (Alania, Kabardino-Balkaria, Karachai-Cherkessia, Stavropol'), E Russia (Altai), Turkey, Ukraine (Crimea, Kherson); all Europe; Nearctic: California.

***Syntormon* Loew, 1857**

62. *Syntormon denticulatus* (Zetterstedt, 1843)

Material. 1♀; Ukraine: Sevastopol, 8.IX.2012, Grichanov.

Distribution. Type locality: Sweden: Scania. Palaearctic: Abkhazia, Afghanistan, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belorussia, Bulgaria, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Israel, Italy, Norway, Poland, Romania, Russia (Adygea, Alania, Kabardino-Balkaria, Karelia, Leningrad, Moscow, Murmansk, Stavropol'), Sweden, Tajikistan, Turkey, Ukraine (Crimea), United Kingdom, «North Africa». New for Crimea.

63. *Syntormon filiger* Verrall, 1912

Distribution. Type locality: England: Walton-on Naze, Woolbridge, Aldeburgh. Palaearctic: Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Czech, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece (North Aegean), Hungary, Kazakhstan (Astana), Russia (Astrakhan, Rostov, Novosibirsk), Netherlands, Poland, Sweden, Ukraine (Crimea), United Kingdom.

64. *Syntormon fuscipes* (von Roser, 1840)

Distribution. Type locality: not given (Germany: Wurttemberg). Palaearctic: Abkhazia, Andorra, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Czech, Denmark, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Netherlands, Poland, Romania, Russia (Krasnodar), Slovakia, Spain, Sweden, Turkey, Ukraine (Carpathians, Crimea), United Kingdom, «Yugoslavia»; Afrotropical: Burundi, Kenya.

65. *Syntormon pallipes* (Fabricius, 1794)

Material. 1♂, 1♀, Crimea, Kerch distr., Opuk, Koyashskoe hypersaline lake (coastal lagoon), shore line, 3.V.2007, Przhiboro; 2♂, 4♀, Crimea, Mt. Mangup, larger spring near top, 3.VIII.2005, Przhiboro.

Distribution. Type locality: Germany. Palaearctic: Abkhazia, Afghanistan, Algeria, Armenia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Belgium, Bulgaria, China, Czech, Denmark, Egypt, Estonia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece incl. Crete, Hungary, Iceland, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jordan, Kyrgyzstan, Latvia, Morocco, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal incl. Madeira, Azores, Romania, Russia (Adygea, Alania, Kabardino-Balkaria, Karachai-Cherkessia, Krasnodar, Leningrad, Murmansk, Rostov, Voronezh), Slovakia, ?Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Tajikistan, Tunisia, Turkey, Ukraine (Crimea, Kherson, Odessa), United Kingdom, Uzbekistan, «Yugoslavia»; Oriental: China; Afrotropical: Madagascar, Tanzania, Yemen, St Helena (?introduced).

***Xanthochlorinae* Aldrich, 1905**

***Xanthochlorus* Loew, 1857**

66. *Xanthochlorus tenellus* (Wiedemann, 1817)

Material. 5♂, 7♀, Crimea, Mt. Mangup, larger spring near top, 3.VIII.2005, Przhiboro

Distribution. Type locality: Denmark: Holstein. Palaearctic: Bulgaria, Georgia, Morocco, Romania, S Russia (Adygea, Karachai-Cherkessia, Krasnodar), Ukraine (Cherkasy, Crimea, Kherson); all Europe.

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Nomenclatural Correction in the family *Pentatomidae* (*Hemiptera*)

Ahmet Ömer Koçak Muhabbet Kemal

Abstract: Nomenclatural Correction in the family *Pentatomidae* (*Hemiptera*). Cesa News 82: 14. In this short note, a nomenclatural correction within the genus *Ventocoris* Hahn (*Pentatomidae*) is made. *Astirocoris* Jakovlev, 1894 is revived as a valid subgenus, instead of *Selenocoris* Koçak & Kemal, 2012.

Key words: *Ventocoris*, *Astirocoris*, *Pentatomidae*, *Hemiptera*, nomenclature.

Recently the authors proposed a replacement name, “*Selenocoris*” for the preoccupied subgenus *Selenodera* Horvath. After taking into the synonymous names into consideration within the genus *Ventocoris* Hahn, 1834 (Rider, 2006: 390-394), the following corrections are proposed necessarily.

Genus *Ventocoris* Hahn, 1834

Subgenus *Astirocoris* Jakovlev, 1894 (**subgen rev.**)

= *Selenodera* Horvath, 1889 nec Agassiz, 1846 (hom. Koçak & Kemal, 2012)

= *Paraselenodera* Schouteden, 1905

= *Selenocoris* Koçak & Kemal, 2012 (**syn.n.**)

Ventocoris (*Astirocoris*) *achivus* (Horvath, 1889)

Ventocoris (*Astirocoris*) *armeniacus* (Kiritshenko, 1938)

Ventocoris (*Astirocoris*) *balassogloi* (Horvath, 1889)

Ventocoris (*Astirocoris*) *bulbifer* Seidenstücker, 1964

Ventocoris (*Astirocoris*) *ceriferus* (Horvath, 1889)

Ventocoris (*Astirocoris*) *cribrosus* (Horvath, 1889)

Ventocoris (*Astirocoris*) *falcatus* (Cyrillus, 1791)

Ventocoris (*Astirocoris*) *fischeri* (Herrich-Schäffer, 1851)

Ventocoris (*Astirocoris*) *halophilus* (Jakovlev, 1874)

Ventocoris (*Astirocoris*) *martini* (Horvath, 1889)

Ventocoris (*Astirocoris*) *modestus* (Jakovlev, 1880)

Ventocoris (*Astirocoris*) *obesus* (Stål, 1865)

Ventocoris (*Astirocoris*) *oblongus* (Horvath, 1889)

Ventocoris (*Astirocoris*) *obtusus* Horvath, 1911

Ventocoris (*Astirocoris*) *oschanini* (Horvath, 1889)

Ventocoris (*Astirocoris*) *phylalyssum* (Kiritshenko, 1916)

Ventocoris (*Astirocoris*) *productus* (Jakovlev, 1885)

Ventocoris (*Astirocoris*) *putoni* (Jakovlev, 1877)

Ventocoris (*Astirocoris*) *tataricus* Kirkaldy, 1909

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A report on the mutualism between *Hemidactylus* (Gekkonidae) and *Laternaria* (Fulgoridae) in Thailand

Muhabbet Kemal Ahmet Ömer Koçak

Abstract: A report on the mutualism between *Hemidactylus* (Gekkonidae) and *Laternaria* (Fulgoridae) in Thailand. *Cesa News* 82: 15-18, 5 figs.

This short paper deals with the behaviour of *Hemidactylus* (Gekkonidae) and *Laternaria* (Fulgoridae) in Thailand. This special case is reported here and illustrated for the first time.

Key words: *Hemidactylus platyurus*, Gekkonidae, Reptilia, *Laternaria candelaria*, *L.viridiroastris*, Fulgoridae, Homoptera, mutualism, ethology, behaviour, Thailand, Chiang Mai.

An extraordinary example of an interspecific trophobiotic relation between reptiles and planthoppers was described by Fölling, Knogge & Böhme (2001) for the first time in Madagascar. Two diurnal and one nocturnal Gecko species (*Phelsuma madagascariensis*, *Lygodactylus* sp. and *Homopholis sakalava*) were reported on the trophobiotic relation with the planthoppers of the family Flatidae.

During our expeditions to northern Thailand, the authors observed a similar behaviour between the gecko species (*Hemidactylus platyurus*) and Lantern Bug (*Laternaria candelaria*, Fulgoridae)⁵. This mutualism is also reported here for the first time in Asia, between Gekkonidae (Reptilia, Squamata) and Fulgoridae (Homoptera).

On the trunk of the investigated tree, two species of *Laternaria* Linn., 1764 (= *Pyrops* Spinola, 1839) were found, *Laternaria candelaria* (Linnaeus, 1758) (Figs. 1, 2, 4, 5) and *L. viridirostris* (Westwood, 1848) (Figs. 1, 3). Both species were recorded around Chiang Mai city as common Lantern Bugs. The Flat-tailed House Gecko (*Hemidactylus platyurus* Schneider, 1792) is also a common species in Thailand, in abroad from India, Sri Lanka to the Philippines and Indonesian Islands of the Orientalic Region.

Our observations were restricted from morning to evening hours but continued several weeks. The behaviour under discussion was photographed and recorded in video by the first author. Although two Lantern Bug species inhabit on the same place, the Gecko was attracted apparently by *Laternaria candelaria* only (Figs. 4, 5). The Lantern Bugs and the Geckos were found on tree trunk near to bottom in the morning, upper parts in the noon and afternoon, probably due to the daily heat. Lantern Bugs were sometimes observed as 20-30 adults with 4-5 Geckos on one tree only. It is assumed that the Lantern Bugs supply somehow food resource for the geckos during this togetherness, but a milking behaviour couldnot be seen obviously.

⁵ The genus *Laternaria* contains about 60 species in South East Asia. <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Laternaria>



Fig. 1- *Laternaria viridirostris* and *L. candelaria* (Fulgoridae) Thailand, Chiang Mai 375m 27 4 2006 M Kemal (Cesa)



Fig. 2- *Laternaria candelaria* (Fulgoridae) Thailand, Chiang Mai 375m 27 4 2006 M Kemal (Cesa)



Fig. 3- *Laternaria viridirostris* (Fulgoridae) Thailand, Chiang Mai 375m 27 4 2006 M Kemal (Cesa)



Fig. 4- Two adults of *Laternaria candelaria* (Fulgoridae) and two Geckos (*Hemidactylus platyurus*) behind them. Thailand, Chiang Mai 375m 27 4 2006 M Kemal (Cesa)



Fig. 5- Two adults of *Laternaria candelaria* (Fulgoridae) and the Gecko (*Hemidactylus platyurus*) behind them. Thailand, Chiang Mai 375m 27 4 2006 M Kemal (Cesa)

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On the occurrence of *Syncopacma polychromella* (Rbl.)
in Turkey (Lepidoptera, Gelechiidae)

Muhabbet Kemal Ahmet Ömer Koçak

Abstract: On the occurrence of *Syncopacma polychromella* (Rbl.) in Turkey (Lepidoptera, Gelechiidae). *Cesa News* 82: 19-21, 3 figs. 1 map.

This short paper deals with the occurrence of *Syncopacma polychromella* (Rbl.) in Turkey. Illustration of the species during light trap collecting is given. Records of the species in Turkey is also mapped.

Key words: *Syncopacma polychromella*, Gelechiidae, Lepidoptera, fauna.

Rebel (1902: 109-110) described male and female of this species as “*Anacampsis polychromella*” from Haifa [Israel]. Its current range in the Palaearctic is from West and South Europe, Middle East to Central Asia. Its taxonomical status is somewhat obscure. Caradja (1920: 108-109) described a variety (or bona sp.) *rebeliella* of this species from South Turkey, “Marasch” [today Kahramanmaraş, South Turkey]. The name *rebeliella* is considered as a distinct species in some serious internet sites. Wing (2011) updated this name as junior subjective synonym of *polychromella* Rebel in the site of Natural History Museum, London.⁶

According to Caradja, *rebeliella* is separable from *polychromella* by its larger wing size, wider forewing and white band. This validity of these features and the distinctness of *rebeliella* should be confirmed in a revisional study. For the time being, we consider both names mentioned above are conspecific. During the studies of the second author in “Landessammlungen für Naturkunde, Karlsruhe” between the years of 1978-1985, specimens of this species collected by Glaser from Mersin [İçel], Tarsus [South Turkey] were examined (**Fig.1**). During field studies in Siirt Province, in 2010, the authors observed several specimens of this species during light trap activities in Şirvan district (**Figs. 2-3**). Thus, the present record (Şirvan) appears as the third one in Turkey so far.

Syncopacma polychromella (Rebel) is a widely distributed species but little known in Turkey. The aim of this short note is to report of the faunistical records of this species in Turkey. It is expected a wide distribution of this nocturnal species in South and South East Turkey in future.

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⁶ <http://www.nhm.ac.uk/research-curation/research/projects/lepindex/search/...> [last access 16 March, 2012]



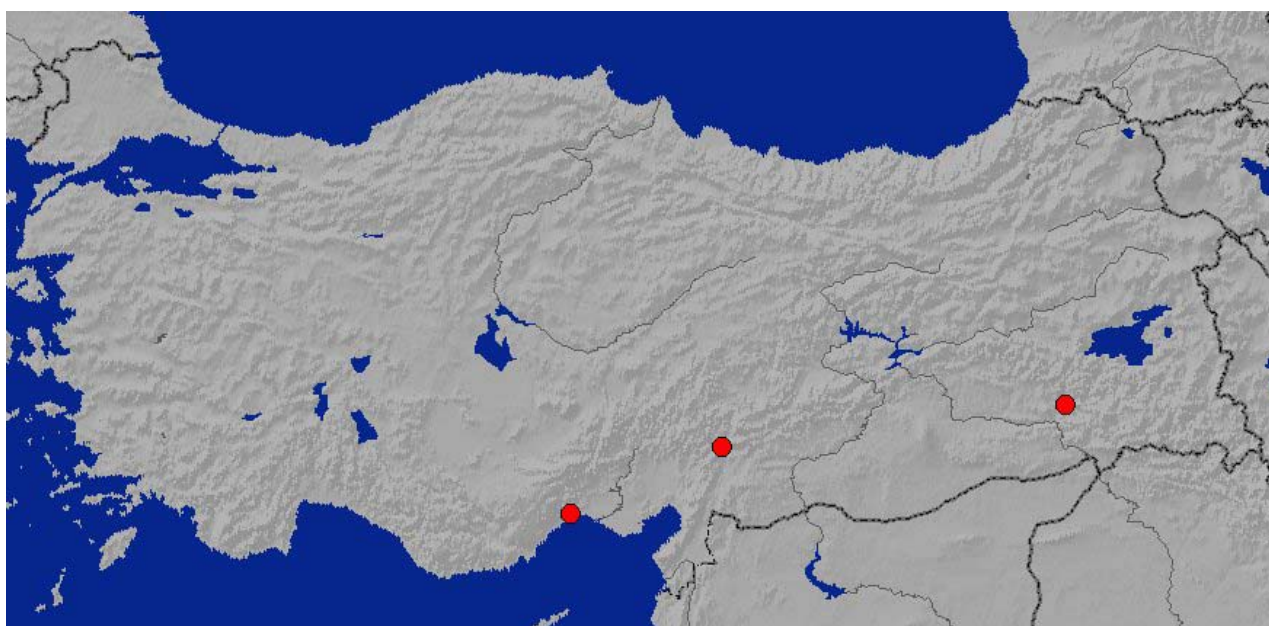
Fig. 1 – *Syncopacma polychromella*. Turkey, Tarsus (İçel Prov.) leg. Glaser (coll.LNK), digital photo M. Kemal (Cesa)



Fig. 2 – *Syncopacma polychromella*. Turkey, Şirvan, Maden 1350m (Siirt Prov.) 12 8 2010, photo M. Kemal (Cesa)



Fig. 3 – *Syncopacma polychromella*. Turkey, Şirvan, Maden 1350m (Siirt Prov.) 12.8.2010, photo M. Kemal (Cesa)



Map 1 – *Syncopacma polychromella* in Turkey: İçel, Kahramanmaraş, Siirt (from left to right).

Content: Grichanov, I. Ya et al., On the *Dolichopodidae* fauna of Crimea (*Diptera*), p. 1 – Koçak, A.Ö. & M. Kemal, Nomenclatural Correction in the family *Pentatomidae* (*Hemiptera*), p.14 – Kemal, M. & A.Ö. Koçak, A report on the mutualism between *Hemidactylus* (*Gekkonidae*) and *Laternaria* (*Fulgoridae*) in Thailand, p. 15 - Kemal, M. & A.Ö. Koçak, On the occurrence of *Syncopacma polychromella* (Rbl.) in Turkey (*Lepidoptera, Gelechiidae*), p. 18 - Editorial, p.22.

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